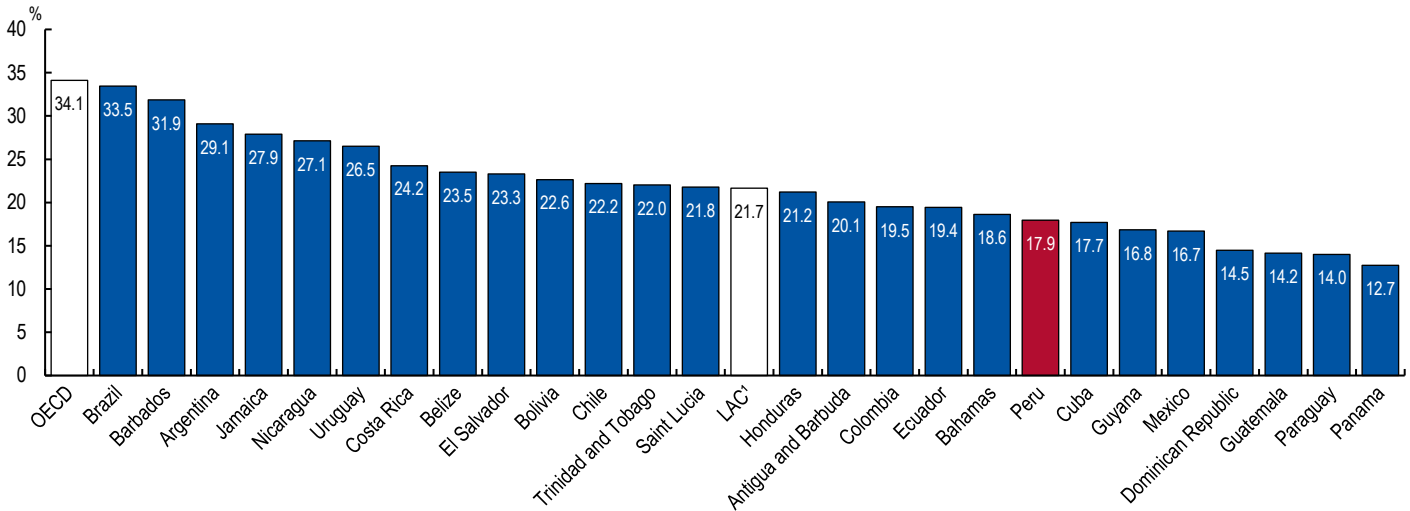


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2023 - Peru

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2021

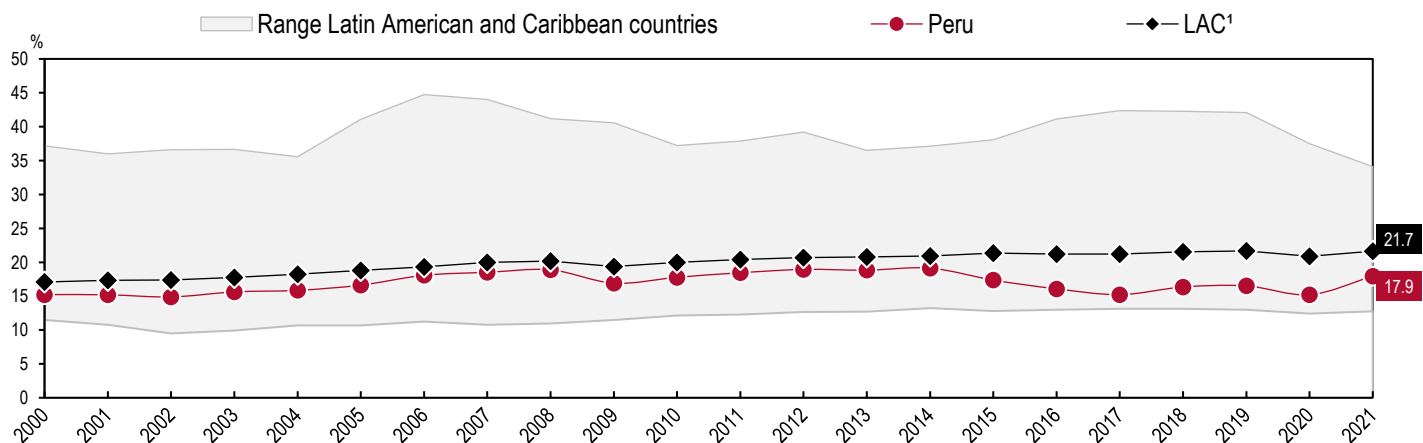
Peru's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021 (17.9%) was below the LAC average (21.7%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 3.7 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.1%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Peru increased by 2.7 percentage points from 15.2% in 2020 to 17.9% in 2021. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.8 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 to 21.7%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.6 percentage points, from 17.1% in 2000 to 21.7% in 2021, whereas the tax-to-GDP ratio in Peru has increased by 2.7 percentage points, from 15.2% to 17.9%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Peru was 19.1% in 2014, and the lowest was 14.9% in 2002.



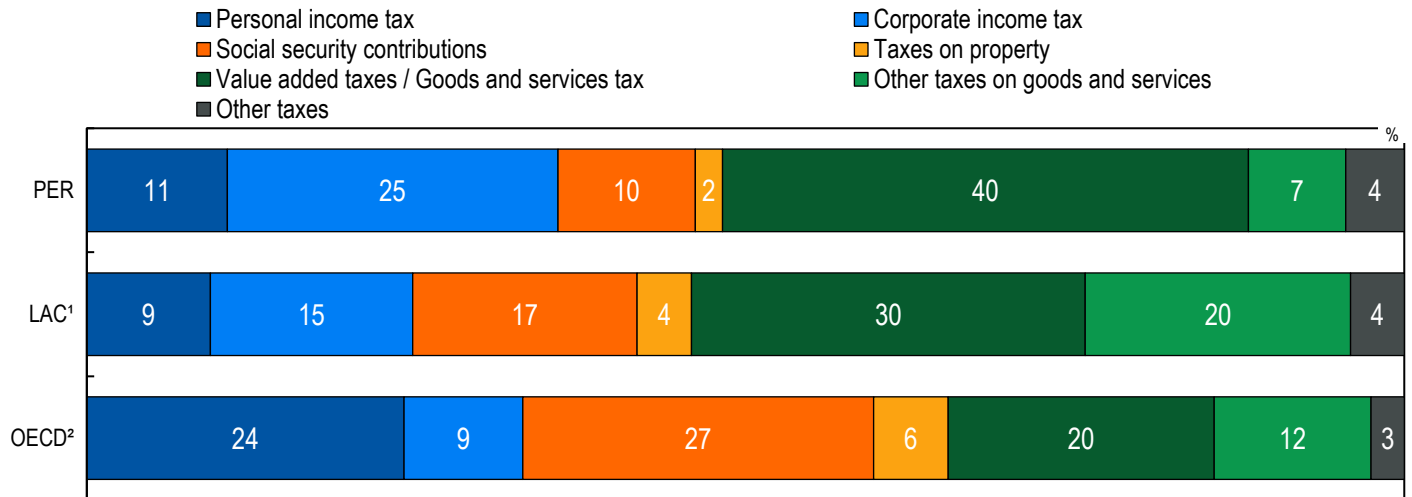
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax revenue category in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Peru in 2021 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (39.9%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2021 was derived from corporate income tax (25.1%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

2. Data for 2020 are used for the OECD average as the 2021 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Peru

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Peru		
	Peruvian Sol, Millions			% in GDP		
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	40 124	59 170	+ 19 047	5.6	6.7	+ 1.1
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	13 182	16 765	+ 3 582	1.8	1.9	+ 0.1
Corporate income, profits and gains	23 352	39 474	+ 16 122	3.2	4.5	+ 1.3
Social security contributions	14 680	16 407	+ 1 727	2.0	1.9	- 0.1
Taxes on property	2 418	3 266	+ 847	0.3	0.4	+ 0.1
Taxes on goods and services	51 219	74 386	+ 23 167	7.1	8.5	+ 1.4
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	42 377	62 779	+ 20 403	5.9	7.2	+ 1.3
Taxes on specific goods and services	8 602	11 323	+ 2 721	1.2	1.3	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	7 231	9 568	+ 2 336	1.0	1.1	+ 0.1
Customs and import duties	1 159	1 464	+ 305	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other taxes ²	974	4 062	+ 3 088	0.1	0.5	+ 0.4
TOTAL	109 416	157 291	+ 47 876	15.2	17.9	+ 2.7

1. The revenue from taxes on income, profits and gains may not add up to the sum of revenue from personal income tax and corporate income tax due to revenue that could not be allocated to these categories.

2. In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions, taxes on property and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the chart and table may not sum to the total due to rounding.

